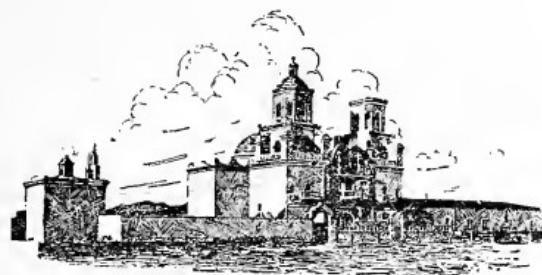


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S E A S O N 1 9 2 2



PRICE LIST OF
**TREES
SHRUBS
PLANTS**



WE EMPLOY NO SOLICITORS OR
TRAVELING AGENTS

ALL HOME-GROWN STOCK

GROWN BY

Monthan Bros.

T U C S O N
A R I Z O N A

P. O. BOX 686

PHONE 1548 J

PHONE OR WRITE FOR OUR REPRESENTATIVE

NURSERIES :
LA CIENEGA, VAIL, ARIZONA

SALESYARD :
MENLO PARK, TUCSON

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS

Notice to Customers



TERMS.—All orders are sent out C. O. D. except to customers who have established credit with us.

All mail orders from correspondents unknown to us, and who desire goods sent C. O. D. must be accompanied by at least one-third cash.

REPLACEMENTS.—All the trees we sell have been passed as healthy by the State Inspectors, and we take great pains to deliver them in good condition. With anything like fair treatment on the part of the purchaser there is no reason why any tree should fail to grow. However, if for some unknown reason, a tree should fail to start and grow before June 1st of the year that it is planted, we will undertake to replace it at half-price; on condition that the tree be planted not later than March 15th, and that we are notified as to the failure of the tree before June 1st of the same season.

This replacement offer however does not apply where the trees do not receive fair treatment at the customers hands (See black type on page 4), or where trees are shipped or handled by carriers or others beyond our control, and only applies on trees purchased at our list prices, and not on trees sold at wholesale rates or special quotations.

GUARANTEE.—We take every precaution to have each tree and plant true to label. If from any fault of ours a tree is not so, we will replace it free of charge, but it is to be understood that under no circumstances are we liable for more than the actual value of the tree or plant in question.

FOUR GOOD REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR TREES AT HOME

The advantages to be gained by purchasing Home-Grown trees from your local Nurseryman should be apparent to anyone, especially in Arizona. In our dry hot climate it is of first importance to plant acclimatized trees, when they can possibly be obtained. Comparatively few of the trees commonly planted here are natives of this country, many of them coming from totally different climates, and there are always a number of weak or unsuitable individuals of their kind which will not endure our climatic conditions. By raising the trees here these are weeded out, as they die off during cultivation, leaving only the stronger and better adapted trees. In a less trying climate these unsuitable trees would grow and make saleable stock, but they would not even then be adapted to our climate. This fact accounts for the loss of many imported trees the first season after planting. Even the hardier imported trees require some time to get acclimated before they make much growth.

BY BUYING YOUR TREES AT HOME YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE NATURAL SELECTION OUTLINED ABOVE.

Another important point is the short time the trees are out of the ground, lessening the shock of transplanting, and avoiding all risk of the stock drying out, or being otherwise damaged in transportation.

This risk is a very real one since all nursery stock shipped into Arizona is opened up and inspected by the State inspectors before delivery to the consignee. Our locally-grown stock, however, is inspected before packing, and the package reaches the customer undisturbed.

BY BUYING YOUR TREES AT HOME YOU AVOID ALL SHIPPING RISKS, AND THE STOCK REACHES YOU IN BETTER CONDITION.

Then there is the saving in price to be considered. Our prices are the same as the same grade of stock would cost in California or elsewhere; and so you save the transportation charges, which are usually no small item.

BY BUYING YOUR TREES AT HOME YOU SAVE ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

And last but not least is the fact that you are dealing with a responsible local firm, with a reputation to keep up in their own town. You can inspect your trees before you buy them and refuse them if unsatisfactory. In case you have any complaint to make about the stock supplied or the treatment accorded you, you can easily get in touch with the man who sold you the goods at any time you may wish.

BY BUYING YOUR TREES AT HOME YOU CAN INSPECT YOUR TREES BEFORE YOU BUY THEM, AND YOU CAN FIND THE MAN WHO SOLD THEM TO YOU WHENEVER YOU WISH.

A FEW HINTS ON THE PLANTING AND CARE OF TREES IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to enter into a long discussion on the planting and care of trees, but we will simply mention a few of the details wherein the practice in this locality differs from that in other sections of the country, and wherein, as our experience shows us, inexperienced planters usually err.

(1) All deciduous trees (those that shed their leaves in winter) should be set out during January and February, while evergreens should not be moved until March or even April, after the heavy frosts are over. Roses should be planted early in January.

These dates vary somewhat with the seasons and the species of the tree, and customers who are inexperienced will do well to trust to our judgment as to the proper time to plant.

(2) When digging tree-holes in "caliche" (these are usually made four or five feet in diameter) continue them down, wherever possible, to gravel or other loose ground in order to provide drainage. To shake up the bottom of each hole with a small charge of dynamite is also very desirable. Trees in these tree-holes need drainage just as much as your potted plants do.

Use the best soil obtainable for filling the holes, rejecting all broken "caliche." It is not necessary, however, to haul "river bottom" or other special kinds of soil at great expense. Any fairly good soil that is handy will do just as well.

MANURE MUST NEVER BE USED in tree holes unless its use is thoroughly understood. Large numbers of trees are killed every year in this manner. Plain soil only should be used in the holes when planting, while fertilizers can be applied after the tree is established, by allowing them to seep down to the roots with the irrigation water.

No replacements will be made on trees where manure has been used in the tree holes.

(3) When your trees are delivered, if you are not ready to plant them at once, do not leave them in the bundles or bales, but immediately remove all packing material from the roots and "heel them in" by digging a hole and burying the roots in moist soil, covering well up onto the stems of the trees. In this way the trees will keep perfectly until you are ready to plant them. Keep the roots of trees moist while handling, and expose them to the air as little as possible.

No replacements will be made on trees that have not been either planted or "heeled in" within twenty-four hours of delivery.

(4) When planting evergreen trees that are balled in cans do not try to remove the whole can, as you are more than likely to break the ball of

dirt and kill the tree. With an ordinary can opener cut around and remove the bottom of the can, and then plant the tree with the sides of the can intact. After planting should the sides of the can project above the soil, the part that does so can also be removed with the can opener. By handling the tree in this way there is no danger of breaking the ball of dirt, which would be fatal to the tree, and at the same time drainage is provided; while the part of the can left underground will soon rot away. The same idea applies to trees balled in boxes.

No replacements will be made on balled evergreen trees which are not handled in planting in accordance with the above directions. The sides of the container must not be removed, but the bottom must be.

We usually cut-back, ready for planting, all trees over a certain size, but in the case of small trees and shrubs to which this has not been done, care should be taken to cut them back at least one-third. This is very important, and applies particularly to Fruit trees.

No replacements will be made on Fruit trees or others which have not been cut back on planting.

Roses should be cut-back at least one-half, and all small wood should be cut away, as in our climate it will usually dry up before the plant starts to grow. Severe cutting will do no harm but will only tend to make the growth more vigorous.

(5) After a tree is planted and before it starts to grow, keep the soil damp, but do not irrigate it heavily every day, thus keeping the soil in a sodden condition.

See that each tree has a large deep basin around it for irrigation purposes, and never attempt to irrigate trees with a lawn sprinkler. In this basin place a mulch or layer about four inches thick of manure, sawdust, or even sand. This prevents the soil baking in the sun, thereby saving water, and keeps the roots cool.

When you wish to irrigate turn on the water until you are sure that the ground is thoroughly wet down as far as the roots extend, and then withhold it until the top few inches of soil begin to show the need of it. Where drainage exists there is no danger of applying too much water at one time, but it should not be applied too often, so that the ground remains in a sodden condition.

Roughly speaking, trees should be irrigated at intervals varying from once or twice a week during the very hottest time of the year, to once a month during the coolest. This, of course, varies somewhat with the nature of the soil and the kind of trees.

(6) Roses like a rather heavy, rich soil, and do best planted in the open, for although they appreciate shade during the hot months, they need all the sun possible during their blooming seasons in the Spring and Fall of the year. This does not mean, however, that climbing or other roses should

be planted against a brick wall with a southern exposure, as in such a position the heat of the sun will surely burn them during the Summer. The pruning of roses when they are once established should never be neglected and while dormant about January they should be cut back severely, the more vigorous growers being pruned the heaviest. When they cease blooming in the early Summer they should receive another pruning, but this time a very light one, and from then, until the cool weather of the Summer rains arrives, their growth should be hindered by a somewhat stinted supply of water. This treatment will result in a profusion of bloom in the Fall of the year.

(7) About the end of September begin to prepare for frost by applying very little water, especially to evergreens, in order to harden the young wood resulting from the rapid growth that takes place in the Fall of the year.

All growth of evergreens should have ceased, through lack of water, by the end of October, when frost may be expected. As soon as the cold weather has set in, begin to irrigate the evergreens again, just sufficient to keep the soil moist, and continue to do so through the winter. This treatment of evergreens will prevent injury by frost, as far as it is possible to do so

PRICE LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS SUITABLE FOR SOUTHERN ARIZONA

**THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE FOR SINGLE
TREES—SPECIAL PRICES ON
QUANTITIES**

**SPECIMEN TREES, LARGER THAN THOSE
LISTED BELOW, AT SPECIAL PRICES.**

**QUOTATIONS BY SIZE OF TREES INSTEAD OF
AGE MADE ON REQUEST.**

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

TEXAS UMBRELLA—Well known popular shade tree. Dense, round, umbrella-shaped head, with dark green leaves.

2 to 4 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

THORNBERRY COTTONWOOD — (NO COTTON)

THORNBERRY COTTONWOOD—Introduced by Prof. J. J. Thornber of the University of Arizona. Is very much superior to our native Cottonwood, growing more rapidly, and having a very much larger leaf and a clean silvery-white bark. It also sheds its leaves a month later in the Fall, and comes out two weeks earlier in the Spring. This is the best tree to plant where an extremely quick-growing, large shade tree is desired.

2 to 3 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

We have a limited number of Specimen trees of the Thornber Cottonwood, from 3 to 4 inches in diameter and over 20 feet high. These trees will make a useful shade tree the very first season. Prices on application.

ARIZONA ASH—A native of this country and the only Ash that will grow here. One of the best trees for street planting, and is used for this purpose all over the southwest.

2 to 4 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

Extra large Specimen trees. Prices on application.

ARIZONA WALNUT—A large, spreading, native tree of dense foliage and of fairly rapid growth. Similar to the Black Walnut. Makes an excellent, hardy, long-lived shade tree on any fairly deep soil. This is the tree which is being used so largely as a stock on which to graft the English and French Walnuts. The trees can be planted first and grafted later after they are established.

2 to 4 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—The best Mulberry for shade. A very hardy quick-growing tree with large spreading head. Stands drought well. Fruit small and scanty.

2 to 4 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

DOWNING MULBERRY—The best Mulberry for fruit. Grows rapidly and makes a good shade tree. Fruit large and plentiful.

2 to 4 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

FRUITLESS MULBERRY (KINGAN)—A guaranteed absolutely non-fruiting variety grafted on the Russian Mulberry. This tree which originated with Judge S. L. Kingan of Tucson has a particularly shapely head. It blossoms in the Spring but does not set fruit.

2 to 4 years.....\$2.00 to \$3.00

FRUITLESS MULBERRY (MULTICAULIS)—This is the "Fruitless Mulberry" planted everywhere in the Eastern States. We have not had it long enough under our own observation to guarantee it absolutely fruitless, but it is advertised as such everywhere.

2 to 4 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY — A weeping tree of medium size and very graceful, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground.

2 to 4 years.....\$2.00 to \$3.00

WEEPING WILLOW—A well-known, highly-ornamental tree with drooping branches. Does well here with plenty of water.

2 to 3 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A tall, spire-like tree with dense bright-green foliage and large leaves. Grows very rapidly but requires plenty of water.

2 to 3 years.....\$1.00 to \$2.00

SILVER POPLAR—Similar in shape and requirements to the Lombardy Poplar, but the foliage is not so dense. Has large glossy leaves, green above and silver beneath.	
2 to 3 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
BALM OF GILEAD—A Poplar with a broad spreading head, large leaves and greenish bark. A very fine tree. 2 to 3 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
CAROLINA POPLAR—Has an upright pyramidal head and large, glossy, green leaves with white bark. A fairly rapid grower under favorable conditions. 2 to 3 years.....	75c to \$1.50
CATALPA—Has a spreading head with large heart-shaped leaves. Bears immense clusters of white and blue flowers freely in Spring.	
2 to 4 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
BLACK LOCUST—A very hardy, quick-growing tree with spreading branches, bearing white flowers in Spring. 2 to 4 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
HONEY LOCUST—A rapid-growing ornamental tree with a loose, open head and acacia-like foliage. Is very graceful.	
2 to 4 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven)—A purely ornamental tree with long fern-like leaves. Grows quickly. 2 to 4 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
ELM (American)—The best of the Elms for this locality. Grows rather slowly but is one of the handsomest of all trees.	
3 to 5 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM (Pissardi)—Useful and ornamental. Has rich purple and bronze foliage and bears a good quality of fruit.	
2 to 3 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
DESERT WILLOW—A native tree with fine willow-like foliage. Flowers profusely in the Spring.	
2 to 4 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
BOX ELDER—The only Maple that will grow in our climate. Does well under favorable conditions as to water and soil.	
2 to 4 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
ELDER (Native Mexican)—Very popular. Grows all Winter and is green by Christmas. White flowers in Spring. Can be trained as either tree or shrub. 2 to 3 years.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00

EVERGREEN SHADE TREES

PEPPER TREE—One of the most popular evergreen trees throughout the Southwest wherever the frost is not too severe. The drooping, feathery foliage is particularly graceful. This tree is very sensitive to overwatering, especially when newly planted. The trees grown in cans, although much smaller, are safer to handle or ship than the field-grown ones.	
Grown in cans, 2 years.....	75c to \$2.00
Field-grown, 2 years.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50

ARIZONA CYPRESS—A splendid native ornamental tree of pyramidal habit. Bluish-green foliage. A good grower and very hardy. When once established this tree will exist without irrigation, on our rainfall alone, although of course under such conditions the growth will be slow.

Balled, 3 to 7 feet.....\$2.00 to \$5.00

The three kinds of Cypress trees listed here deserve planting extensively. They are among the finest of ornamental evergreens and are never damaged by frost. Their style of foliage contrasts well with other trees, and they never fail to attract attention wherever planted. The campus of the University of Arizona has been planted extensively to these trees during the last few years, owing to their being so well adapted to the prevailing conditions there.

MONTEREY CYPRESS—The well-known Californian Cypress with dense, dark green foliage. Contrasts well with the Arizona Cypress.

Grown in cans, 2 years.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

ITALIAN CYPRESS (Pillar Cypress)—A tall, tapering form with branches growing parallel with the trunk. Balled, 3 to 7 feet.....\$2.00 to \$5.00

ARBOR VITAE (Chinese)—A low, bushy, compact, symmetrical tree of pyramidal shape. An excellent ornamental for a small yard or for formal planting. Balled, 1 to 4 feet.....\$2.00 to \$5.00

CASUARINA (Beefwood)—A rapid-growing, tall, upright tree with drooping branches, bearing dark green, needle-like leaves. A very handsome ornamental tree, growing well in any kind of soil. Is fairly hardy and stands considerable alkali.

Grown in cans, 2 years.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

EUCALYPTUS—We grow two varieties of these well known trees. (1) E. Rudis or the Desert Gum. (2) E. Rostrata or the Red Gum. These are the two best varieties for this climate. We do not recommend Eucalyptus for planting where "caliche" exists, but in the warmer sections with good, deep soil and plenty of water they do well and grow very rapidly.

Grown in cans, 2 years.....50c to \$1.50

Special prices on quantities.

PALO VERDE (Bagote)—A curious native tree with bright green bark and feathery, drooping branches. Is covered with yellow flowers in the Spring. Is ornamental and will stand extreme drought.

Grown in cans, 2 years.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

LOQUAT—A low-growing Japanese fruit tree with large, rough, glaucous leaves. Is simply an ornamental here as the fruit does not ripen.

Balled, 1 to 3 feet.....\$1.50 to \$3.00

PALMS

CALIFORNIA FAN PALM (*Washingtonia Filifera*)—The only hardy, large-growing Fan Palm for

this locality. A very rapid grower. Can be used for street-planting if desired.

Balled, 2 to 4 years.....\$2.00 to \$4.00
Extra large Specimens. Prices on application.

ORNAMENTAL DATE PALM (*Phoenix Canariensis*)—One of the handsomest of all Palms with dark green pinnate leaves. Is not quite so hardy as the Fan Palm and is a slower grower. Also requires more room and cannot be used for ordinary street-planting. Makes an excellent tub plant.

Balled, 3 to 5 years.....\$2.50 to \$5.00

ROSES

We have small stocks of many other varieties in addition to those listed below. We have probably got the particular variety you are looking for. If you wish us to make a selection of varieties for you we will do our best to satisfy you.

1 year, 50c. each; \$4.50 per 10
2 year, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10
except where noted.

RED—

American Beauty (rosy-crimson) \$1.00 ea.
Crimson Queen (dark crimson).
Eugene E. Marlitt (carmine-scarlet). \$1.00 ea.
Gruss an Teplitz (bright crimson).
Laurent Carle (velvet crimson).
Mrs. A. R. Waddell (rosy-scarlet)
Red Radiance (crimson-scarlet).
Rhea Reid (dark red).
Ulrich Brunner (cherry-red).

PINK—

F. R. Patzer (buff-pink).
Junk, J. L. Mock (imperial pink).
La France (silvery-pink).
Mille Cecile Brunner (salmon-pink).
Mrs. Chas. Bell (shell-pink), NEW, \$1.00 ea.
Mrs. Geo. Shawyer (peach-pink).
Ophelia (salmon-flesh).
Pres. Taft (deep pink).
Radiance (rosy-carmine).
Wellesley (bright pink).

WHITE—

Boule de neige (rosy-white).
Bessie Brown (creamy-white).
Col. R. S. Williamson (blush-white), NEW, \$1.00 ea.
Florence Forrester (snow white), NEW, \$1.00 ea.
Frau Carl Druschki (pure white).
Kaiserin A. V. (ivory-white).
White La France (pearl-white).

YELLOW—

Gorgeous (orange-yellow), new, \$1.00 ea.
Isabella Sprunt (bright yellow).
Lady Hillingdon (golden-yellow).
Mad. J. Guillemot (safron-yellow).
Mrs. Aaron Ward (indian-yellow).

Souv. de Pierre Notting (apricot-yellow).
 Sunburst (cadmium-yellow).
 Tipperary (golden-yellow), NEW, \$1.00 ea.

CLIMBING ROSES

75c. each except where noted.

Cherokee (double white).
 Climb. American Beauty (rosy-crimson), \$1.00 ea.
 Climb. Cecile Brunner (salmon-pink).
 Climb. Kaiserin A. V. (ivory-white).
 Climb. Papa Gontier (deep crimson).
 Climb. Souv. de Wooton (crimson).
 Cloth of Gold (sulphur-yellow).
 Dorothy Perkins (shell-pink).
 Lamarque (pure white).
 Marechal Niel (golden-yellow), \$1.00 ea.
 Red Dorothy Perkins (crimson-scarlet).
 Reve D'or (buff-yellow).

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

POMEGRANATE (Fruiting)—Very popular for hedges. Bears excellent fruit.	
Per hundred.....	\$10.00 to \$15.00
POMEGRANATE (Flowering)—A handsome shrub with shining green leaves and large double red and white flowers.	75c to \$1.50
TAMARISK—Very hardy. Has fine feathery foliage tipped with large spikes of small pink flowers. Will stand considerable alkali. Is useful for hedges or screens, and is very effective grown in clumps. Can be headed up as a tree if desired.....	75c to \$1.50
ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—A pretty, very free-flowering shrub blooming during the hot weather when flowers are scarce. Several colors.....	75c to \$1.50
SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)—medium-sized, graceful, white-flowering shrub. Flowers in the Spring profusely.....	75c
LILAC—Can be grown successfully in this climate, but requires considerable care and attention and prefers some shade during the hot weather. White and purple.....	75c to \$1.50
CRAPE MYRTLE—A summer-flowering shrub bearing peculiar crimped pink flowers at the end of each branch.....	75c to \$1.50
LEMON VERBENA—An old-fashioned shrub grown chiefly for the fragrance of its foliage	75c to \$1.50

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

OLEANDER—A very popular evergreen flowering shrub. We grow the two best varieties: double red and single-white. Balled.....\$1.00 to \$2.50

JASMINE (PRIMULINUM) Dark green drooping branches covered with bright yellow flowers. A semi-trailing plant that is handsome all the year round. 75c to \$1.50

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—The best of all evergreen hedge plants with shining green foliage. This variety should be planted where a trimmed hedge of medium height is desired.

Per 100, Bare Roots \$10.00 to \$20.00
Specimens (balled) \$1.00 to \$2.00

JAPANESE PRIVET—Has a larger leaf than the Cal. Privet. Is more useful for a tall screen than a hedge as it is difficult to keep it trimmed low enough for the latter. Both these Privets when planted alone make excellent specimen plants and can be trimmed into any shape desired.

Per 100, Bare Roots \$15.00 to 25.00
Specimens (balled) \$1.00 to \$2.00

EUONYMUS (Japonicus)—Very effective as a specimen shrub. Stands trimming well and makes a grand hedge plant. Balled. 75c to \$2.00

PITTOSPORUM (tobira)—A low-growing ornamental shrub with dark green leaves. Should be shaded somewhat during the first summer.
Balled 75c to \$2.00

BURNING BUSH (Crataegus pyracantha)—A thick thorny shrub with small glossy leaves. Bears white flowers followed by crimson berries which persist all winter. Balled \$1.50 to \$3.00

LAVENDER—For low hedges. Useful for edging walks. Per dozen \$1.00

CLIMBERS

VIRGINIA CREEPER—The hardiest and most rapid growing deciduous climber for our climate 50c

BOSTON IVY—Differs from the Virginia Creeper in its habit of clinging closely to a wall or other flat surface. Does best in partial shade. Deciduous 50c

TRUMPET VINE—A strong-growing, deciduous vine with scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers 50c

HONEYSUCKLE (Chinese)—Vigorous evergreen climber. Flowers white changing to yellow. Very fragrant 50c

ENGLISH IVY—Well-known evergreen climber with dark, glossy, green leaves. Will cling to a wall without support. Rather slow-growing to begin with. Must have shade 50c

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS (Mountain Rose) A climber from Mexico flowering all summer with racemes of rose-colored flowers two feet long. 50c

FRUIT TREES

In planting fruit trees in Southern Arizona the choice of varieties is very important. Many of the leading varieties in other parts of the country fail to fruit here, even when the tree itself stands the climate. We grow our own trees from the roots up and bud or graft them from bearing trees.

PRICES—1 year from bud 50c each; \$4.50 for 10
2 year from bud 75c each; \$6.50 for 10

PEACH—Mayflower, Alexander, Champion, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Salway, Phillips Cling, W. Heath Cling.

APRICOTS—Newcastle, Royal, Tilton, Moorpark.

PLUM—Climax, Burbank, Wickson, Satsuma, Damson.

NECTARINE—Advance, Stanwick.

ALMOND—Texas Prolific.

PEAR—Bartlett, Kieffer, Flemish Beauty, W. Nelis, W. Bartlett.

APPLE—Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, Jonathan, W. W. Pearmain, Winesap, Transcendent Crab.

QUINCE—Champion.

FIG—Brown Turkey, Black Mission, White Adriatic.

POMEGRANATE—Wonderful, Papershell.

OLIVE—Mission, Manzanillo.

\$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10

GRAFTED WALNUTS—The grafting of fruiting varieties of walnuts on the native Arizona stock has proved a great success, the trees growing and bearing well. We have a limited number of Franquette, Mayette and Eureka Walnuts grafted about five feet above the ground on three or four year old Native Walnuts. These trees will come into bearing much earlier than younger trees.

This is the first time that fruiting walnuts grafted on the native Arizona stock have been offered for sale in Arizona———\$5.00 each

GRAPES—Thompson's Seedless, Malaga, Muscat, Mission, Tokay, Cornichon, Emperor, Concord.
1 year....25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100
2 year.....50c each; \$4.00 per 10

BLACKBERRIES.....15c each; \$1.25 per 10

DEWBERRIES.....20c each; \$1.50 per 10

STRAWBERRIES.....50c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.....50c per doz.

PHONE OR WRITE FOR OUR REPRESENTATIVE

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

PAMPAS GRASS (Field Clumps).....	\$1.00
YUCCAS (several varieties) Balled....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
BEDDING PLANTS —Cannas, Iris, Dahlias, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Violets; all leading varieties. Prices on application.	
VEGETABLE PLANTS —(At proper season)—Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Sweet Potato. Prices on application.	
HOUSE PLANTS —We can usually supply a few choice potted plants suitable for house decoration.	
LIPPIA REPENS (for Lawns) per square foot of sod.....	25c

WE RECOMMEND PARTICULARLY THE FOLLOWING:

- ARIZONA CYPRESS (page 9) for an ornamental.
- THORNBERRY COTTONWOOD (page 6) for a rapid-growing Shade Tree.
- ARIZONA ASH—(page 7) for street planting.
- KINGAN MULBERRY (page 7) for either street or shade.
- CALIFORNIA OR JAPANESE PRIVETS (page 12) for hedges.
- MRS. CHAS. BELL ROSE (page 10) for a new rose.



